# Daily Pacific News.

VOL. II.—NO. 130. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1850. WHOLE NO. 316.


## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.


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## DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1850.

### Removal of the State Capital.

The Placer *Times*, in speaking of the removal of the State Capital from San Jose, and the vote given at the last election, makes the following judicious remarks:

"We must admit, that we have no great faith in any such result. We have regarded the removal as more a matter of speculation than anything else; and that when the people should come, the bonus which had been offered, would trouble. We cannot help believing that such will be the case yet.

"The vote given in favor of the removal of the capital, was with the distinct understanding that buildings should be furnished, or at least money placed at the disposal of the State which would be fully equivalent thereto. If there should be any failure in doing this, the Legislature is in no wise called upon to remove the location of the capital, but upon the contrary, we should believe it to be the duty of our members to oppose such a measure.

"The speculations at Benecia, we may remark, to some extent, to both counties, favor the removal of the capital; and in consequence of the failure of those speculations, we much doubt the ability of the parties concerned to carry out the propositions made at the last session. But we hope the Legislature will take no steps towards a removal, until the bonus shall be secured the amount offered. If this should be done, we have no objection to their passing a law upon the contrary, we should consider the Legislature bound, in good faith, to carry out the wishes of the people of California, as expressed through the ballot box. But as there is so much chicanery already in the air, we are not secure in the bonus offered, before one movement is made toward a removal. If this is done, all will be well; but let the Legislature decide to remove the capital, and we would not give one straw for the bonus."

COLISEUM.—We have been shown the plan of an elegant building, which it is proposed to erect in this city. It is to be the above name, in such a manner as to be suitable for a theatre, and for all kinds of meeting and public amusements. The drawings are by Mr. Delsarmeaux, a French artist, formerly engaged for scenic drawings in St. James' Theatre, London. It is proposed to erect the building on some central location, say on the open lot at the corner of Kearny and Jackson streets—by a company of stockholders. No doubt, the design, if properly carried out, would prove a profitable investment, and that the structure would be an ornament to the city. It is very certain that such a building is very much needed among us, in which a large audience can be united from out of every class and nationality of our citizens. Such a scheme would be of more utility and beauty, than to see men together, as now, four or five meagre audiences in as many small, uncomfortable, and ill ventilated rooms called theatres, as are present. We hope the enterprise may succeed.

MURDER.—Last Saturday, Mr. Charles Moore and his two partners left their camp to come down to Bullion's Ranch on the Yuba River. When about four miles from their destination they separated, Mr. Moore came one road and his partners another; he had twenty-three hundred dollars, belonging to himself and partners. He never arrived at Bullion' Ranche, and waited there for him. After a short time, search parties came to the Ranche, and said there was a man who had been shot, lying dead in the road. Mr. Moore's partners immediately went in the direction indicated by the Spaniard, supposing that Mr. M. was the murdered man. They did not succeed however, in finding him that day. The next day, Saturday, they took the Spaniard with them, and found Mr. Moore lying in a small ravine, dead, with three slug wounds upon him, one of which had penetrated his spine, and another had entered under the shoulder and passed out the left lung. The murderers had rifled the body of the money.

Suspicion attaches to three individuals, who are on the way below, to take passage for the Atlantic States. We understand that a party will be in pursuit of them.

[Marysville Herald, 13th.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—In Fleming county, a short time since, William Ringo had an altercation with Mr. ——, who had married his sister, whom he killed on the spot by a single shot from a revolver. Ringo's mother ran up to expostulate with him, when the man monster fired two shots into her body, from which she died the next day. His sister, wife of Mr. Lord Ashburn, ran to her, when the fiend shot her through the thigh. She is likely to recover. He then made off, but the next day was pursued by the neighbors, who found him at the house of another neighbor. On seeing the company advancing, he entered the house. He was summoned to come out, and on refusing, was refused, and while attempting to draw a pistol was shot through the abdomen by one of the party, who then shot at another of the party, wounding him slightly in the shoulder, as the shotgun fired back, killing Ringo's sister instantly. The parties surrendered themselves, were examined and acquitted.

So horrid a tragedy does not often fall to the lot of the chronicler to record.

[Maysville Eagle.

The "Marysville Lodge, No. 9," is to celebrate the festival of St. John on the 27th inst. John H. Mitchell, Esq. will deliver an address, after which the installation of the officers elect will take place.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LOTTERY DE LUX CONCLUDED.

OF SPLENDID JEWELRY. Valued at $20,000, Consisting of 500 Gift Prizes, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH, FOUR HUNDRED GIFTS, Each Gift Consisting of Diamond Pins, gold hunting, lever, anchor and duplex watches, heavy gold guard Chains, heavy gold Rings, Pins, Pencil cases, California specimen Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast Pins, and a variety of other valuable articles, enumerated in the following Schedule, to be drawn on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1850, at 12 o'clock.

The above is a splendid, unique quality, and every prize by a handsome value. They are now on exhibit at the store of the subscribers, north side of Commercial street, where the public are invited to call and examine these desirable goods.

These goods are of the latest importations from Europe and the Atlantic States, and a rare opportunity is here offered to the most desirable investment for Holiday Presents, &c., &c. The drawing will be conducted in a manner to give perfect satisfaction to the Holders of Tickets.

| Numbers | Gifts | Value |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | gold hunting watch and chain, | $250 |
| 1 | do do do | 200 |
| 1 | do do do | 150 |
| 1 | gold detached lever, gold cap, | 150 |
| 4 to 5 | California specimen rings, $20 each, | 80 |
| 6 to 10 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 100 |
| 11 to 20 | gold Chains, $10 each, | 200 |
| 21 to 30 | gold detached lever, | 300 |
| 31 | do do do | 150 |
| 37 to 52 | do do do | 1,200 |
| 53 to 62 | gold anchor d'ho timers and p'n's' watch, | 200 |
| 63 to 67 | gold guards, $30 each, | 150 |
| 68 | do Chains, | 50 |
| 69 to 72 | do Hunters' seal, | 80 |
| 73 to 77 | California specimen rings, $20 | 100 |
| 78 | gold hunting lever watch, | 150 |
| 79 | do do do | 125 |
| 77 to 78 | silver watches, $12 each, | 24 |
| 79 | silver independent time watch, | 20 |
| 80 to 99 | gents' gold breast pins, $10 each, | 200 |
| 100 | gold double time fifth second watch, | 250 |
| 101 | do do hunting watch, | 200 |
| 102 to 115 | gold pencils, specimen holders, $25 each, | 300 |
| 116 to 125 | gold Chains, $10 each, | 100 |
| 126 | gent's lever watch, | 100 |
| 127 | do do do | 75 |
| 128 | gent's heavy do 7 ballotans, | 200 |
| 129 to 130 | gold anchor escapement watches, $150 each, | 300 |
| 131 to 140 | ruby and emerald rings, $20 each, | 200 |
| 141 to 150 | gold pencils, | 100 |
| 151 to 160 | gold Chains, $10 each, | 100 |
| 161 to 170 | fine gilt hunting anchor watch, | 150 |
| 171 | do do do | 125 |
| 172 | gold lepine do | 100 |
| 173 | gold detached lever, | 150 |
| 174 to 175 | gold specimen breast pins, $8 each, | 16 |
| 176 to 180 | do rings, $10 each, | 50 |
| 181 to 190 | ladies' gold pencils, $8 each, | 80 |
| 191 to 195 | ladies' gold Chains, $10 each, | 50 |
| 196 to 198 | ladies' watches, $20 each, | 60 |
| 199 | gold detached lever watch, | 150 |
| 200 | do do do | 125 |
| 201 to 202 | gold anchor escapement, 7 ballotans, | 200 |
| 203 | gold hunting gold cap def. lever watch, | 140 |
| 204 | do do do | 125 |
| 210 to 228 | California specimen rings, $18 each, | 360 |
| 229 | gold hunting lever watch, | 150 |
| 230 | do. Taylor seal, | 100 |
| 231 to 237 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 140 |
| 238 | gold hunting lever watch, | 150 |
| 239 | gold independent time watch, | 200 |
| 240 | do. diamond ring, 7 brilliants, | 200 |
| 241 to 250 | silver pencil-cases, $8 each, | 80 |
| 251 to 260 | gold pencils, specimen and Chatty, | 200 |
| 261 to 270 | heavy gold guard chain, | 100 |
| 271 | gold lever watch, | 150 |
| 272 to 276 | gold pencils, $20 each, | 100 |
| 277 to 280 | gold Chains, $10 each, | 40 |
| 281 | do do do | 30 |
| 282 to 283 | gold anchor watches, $25 each, | 50 |
| 284 to 285 | ladies' watches, $20 each, | 40 |
| 286 to 290 | ladies' watches, $15 each, | 75 |
| 291 to 300 | gold pencils, $10 each, | 100 |
| 301 | gold detached lever watch, | 150 |
| 302 | do do do | 125 |
| 320 | California pearl ring, | 8 |
| 321 to 322 | gold pencil, specimen, $20 each, | 40 |
| 323 | eagle bird case, | 30 |
| 324 | eagle bird case, | 30 |
| 327 to 337 | gold pencils and pens, $10 each, | 110 |
| 338 to 339 | open glasses, $15 each, | 30 |
| 340 | gold detached lever watch, | 150 |
| 341 | do do do | 125 |
| 342 to 343 | California specimen rings, | 40 |
| 350 | ladies' diamond ear-rings, 14 brilliants, | 200 |
| 351 to 352 | gold Chains, | 20 |
| 353 to 354 | California specimen rings, $20 each, | 40 |
| 355 | Greek slave seal, | 30 |
| 376 to 380 | gold pencils, gold rings, $25 each, | 125 |
| 381 to 390 | plain do do $10 each, | 60 |
| 391 | gold hunting watch, | 150 |
| 392 | do do do | 125 |
| 393 | gold anchor escapement, | 150 |
| 394 | do do do | 125 |
| 395 | silver lever watch, $20 each, | 40 |
| 396 to 397 | silver patent lever, $30 each, | 60 |
| 398 | silver watch, | 10 |
| 399 to 400 | California gold rings, $20 each, | 40 |
| 401 | gold hunting, engraved cases, 81 Tobias & Co's watch, | 150 |
| 402 to 415 | fine gold pencils, $20 each, | 280 |
| 416 to 418 | California specimen rings, $20 each, | 60 |
| 419 to 420 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 421 to 425 | gold vest chains, $40 each, | 200 |
| 426 to 427 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 428 to 434 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 280 |
| 435 | gold hunting lever watch, 7 brilliants, | 200 |
| 436 to 437 | ladies' California gold watches, $30 each, | 60 |
| 438 to 439 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 440 to 441 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 442 | gold hunting lever watch, | 150 |
| 443 | do do do | 125 |
| 452 | second handed gold lever watch, | 150 |
| 453 | gold hunting lever watch, | 150 |
| 454 to 455 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 456 to 457 | California specimen rings, $10 each, | 20 |
| 458 | gold hunting lever watch, | 150 |
| 459 | gold detached lever watch, | 150 |
| 460 | gent's open top seal rings, $10 each, | 50 |
| 461 to 462 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 463 to 468 | California specimen rings, $10 each, | 176 |
| 469 | gold hunting detached lever watch, | 150 |
| 470 | do do do | 125 |
| 471 to 472 | 7 Tobias & Co. lever watches, | 200 |
| 473 | gold hunting lever watch, | 150 |
| 474 | do do do | 125 |
| 502 to 512 | gold guard keys, $8 each, | 88 |
| 513 | Charm Patch, Lord Chatty, | 150 |
| 514 | dancing Jack, | 10 |
| 515 | do do | 10 |
| 516 to 520 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 100 |
| 521 to 530 | gold jackets containing 7 ballotans, | 200 |
| 531 to 540 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 200 |
| 541 to 550 | gold vest chains, $10 each, | 100 |
| 551 to 560 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 400 |
| 561 to 562 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 563 to 564 | California specimen rings, $10 each, | 20 |
| 565 to 574 | California specimen rings, $10 each, | 100 |
| 575 to 576 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 577 to 578 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 579 to 580 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 581 to 582 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 583 to 584 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 585 to 586 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 587 to 588 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 589 to 590 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 591 to 592 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 593 to 594 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 595 to 596 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 597 to 598 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 599 to 600 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 601 to 602 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 603 to 604 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 605 to 606 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 607 to 608 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 609 to 610 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 611 to 612 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 613 to 614 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 615 to 616 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 617 to 618 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 619 to 620 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 621 to 622 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 623 to 624 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 625 to 626 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 627 to 628 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 629 to 630 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 631 to 632 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 633 to 634 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 635 to 636 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 637 to 638 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 639 to 640 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 641 to 642 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 643 to 644 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 645 to 646 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 647 to 648 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 649 to 650 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 651 to 652 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 653 to 654 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 655 to 656 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 657 to 658 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 659 to 660 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 661 to 662 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 663 to 664 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 665 to 666 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 667 to 668 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 669 to 670 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 671 to 672 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 673 to 674 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 675 to 676 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 677 to 678 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 679 to 680 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 681 to 682 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 683 to 684 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 685 to 686 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 687 to 688 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 689 to 690 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 691 to 692 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 693 to 694 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 695 to 696 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 697 to 698 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 699 to 700 | gold guard chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 701 to 702 | gold thimbles, $20 each, | 40 |
| 703 to 704 | California specimen rings, $25 each, | 50 |
| 705 | gold guard chain, | 40 |
| 706 | do (Dan Rice), | 40 |
| 707 | do (Lord Ashburn), | 40 |
| 708 to 710 | gold pencil and pen cases, holders, $25 ea. | 75 |
| 711 to 712 | gold pencils and pens, | 40 |
| 713 | gold guard chains, | 40 |
| 714 to 715 | gold fob keys, $10 each, | 20 |
| 716 to 717 | gold pencils and pens, | 40 |
| 718 to 719 | gold pencil and pen cases, holders, $25 ea. | 75 |
| 720 to 721 | gold pencils and pens, | 40 |
| 722 to 723 | gold guard chains, | 40 |
| 724 to 725 | gold fob chains, $40 each, | 80 |
| 726 to 727 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 728 | gold detached lever watch, | 150 |
| 729 | do do do | 125 |
| 730 | gold vest chain (serpent), | 40 |
| 731 to 732 | gold pencils and pens, $20 each, | 40 |
| 733 | gold hunting lever watch, | 150 |
| 734 to 735 | gold fob key, $10 each, | 20 |
| 736 to 737 | California gold bell, scarf pin, | 20 |
| 762 to 774 | gold pencils, $20 each, | 260 |
| 775 | gold hunting watch, | 150 |
| 776 | heavy gold chain, | 100 |
| 777 | California gold bell, scarf pin, | 10 |
| 778 | do do ladies' gold buckle, | 10 |
| 779 | do do do | 10 |
| 780 | do do do | 10 |
| 781 to 786 | do fob keys, $10 each, | 60 |
| 787 to 788 | gold pencils and pens, | 40 |
| 789 | gold guard chains, | 40 |
| 790 | gold detached lever watch, | 150 |

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 791 | do lepine do | 125 |
| 792 | do hunting lever do | 150 |
| 793 | do vest chain, | 40 |
| 794 | do do do | 40 |
| 795 | do do do | 40 |
| 796 | do do do | 64 |
| 797 | gold hunting watch's patent lever, wide rim, | 250 |
| 798 | gold fob key, | 10 |
| 800 | ladies' gold diamond *leaf* bracelet, or pin, | 1000 |

TUCKER & SERVER,
Commercial street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

### DIAMOND LOTTERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A LOTTERIES of all sorts and kinds have become a popular of late, we have been induced by our friends to offer for public patronage a "lottery as a lottery."

By recent arrivals we are in receipt of the richest and most splendid assortment of Jewelry ever offered in this city, which is divided into 500 gifts, consisting with valuable gold watches and chains, superb silver watches, rich, high colored heavy Breast Pins, gold pencils, and chaste paintings on copper, will form a lottery valued at $20,000, which will be drawn at the EXHIBITION on or about the first day of January, 1851. Price of tickets, $5.

One ticket, below Kearny street, $5

| NUMBERS. | | VALUE. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | fine cluster diamond pin, 13 stones, | $200 |
| 1 | one do do ring, 9 do | 125 |
| 1 | one do do ring, 7 do | 75 |
| 1 | one do do pin, 9 do | 125 |
| 1 | one do do pin, 7 do | 75 |
| 1 | one diamond (brilliant) ring, | 100 |
| 1 | one gold hunting watch, | 150 |
| 1 | one gold hunting lever watch, | 150 |
| 1 | one gold watch (repeat), | 75 |
| 1 | one gold watch, | 50 |
| 1 | one diamond (bird of Paradise) 100 stones, | 200 |
| 1 | one gold watch, | 50 |
| 1 | one gold guard chain, | 40 |
| 19 | one gold enamelled and diamond pin, 8 stones, | 190 |
| 1 | one gold watch, | 50 |
| 23 | one set pink topaz bracelets, pin and necklace, | 92 |
| 24 | do 24 Chinese pearl, | 96 |
| 25 | do 27 fine gold seal rings with crests, | 270 |
| 26 | do 26 fine gold lockets, | 260 |
| 27 | do one ladies' gold watch, | 50 |
| 31 | one cluster diamond pin, 19 pear shape stones, | 375 |
| 32 | one do do pin, 17 do | 340 |
| 33 | one single diamond pin, | 25 |
| 34 | one do do ring, with cluster setting, | 50 |
| 36 | one gold hunting anchor lever, full jewelled, | 150 |
| 37 | one do do watch, with engine turned case and |
| | bronze dial, | 75 |
| 40 | one English gold band bracelet with padlock, | 50 |
| 41 | one gold watch, | 50 |
| 42 | one pair diamond cross ear rings, 72 stones, | 400 |
| 43 | one do do do 48 do | 250 |
| 44 | one do do do 24 do | 150 |
| 45 | one do do do 9 do | 125 |
| 46 | one gold watch, | 50 |
| 47 | one gold and oxydized silver pin, | 10 |
| 48 | one gold and oxydized silver ring, | 10 |
| 49 | one set gold, enamelled and turquoise pin, neck- |
| | lace and bracelet, | 100 |
| 50 | one large double cluster diamond pin, | 200 |
| 51 | one gold California clasp, | 150 |
| 52 | one do do do | 150 |
| 53 | one and 70 two specimen pins with one diamond, | 100 |
| 61 | one gold watch, | 50 |
| 62 | one do do | 50 |
| 63 | one gold watch, | 75 |
| 64 | one do do | 75 |
| 65 | one gold watch, | 50 |
| 66 | one do do | 50 |
| 67 | one do do | 50 |
| 68 | one do do | 50 |
| 69 | one do Cosmo key, | 50 |
| 70 | one do Cosmo key, | 50 |
| 71 | one do Cosmo key, | 50 |
| 72 | one do Cosmo key, | 50 |
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# DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1850.



AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC NEWS.

Sacramento City.....COL. JOSEPH GRANT.
San Jose.....D. H. MASON.
Benicia.....C. M. DAVIS.
New-York.....THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK.

☞ AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village, to whom liberal advantages will be given. Orders for the PACIFIC NEWS will be duly attended to, if addressed to us post paid, and enclosing the cash.

☞ The WEEKLY PACIFIC NEWS will be re-commenced as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed. A STEAMER EDITION will be issued semi-monthly, on the sailing of each Mail Steamer.


### Removal of the Pacific News.

We would notify our friends and the public, that the Publication, Printing and Editorial Offices of the *Pacific News* have been removed to the building of Cronin & Markley, Montgomery street, (next to Delmonico's,) where we hope to receive the calls of all our old friends, and to merit the confidence of a host of new ones.

☞ Our **Publication Office** is now in the *new room* next door to Cronin & Markley's, being in the most convenient and central part of the city.

☞ The Editorial and Printing Rooms are in the third story of the same building, where our political and business friends will always receive a cordial welcome.

### To Our Advertisers.

Our New Counting Room, (next door to Cronin & Markley's,) is now fully completed, and we shall be happy to receive the favors of advertisers up to 11 o'clock at night—after that hour, in the Printing Office (third story) up to the time of going to press. The central position of the *Pacific News* Office, makes it very convenient to the mercantile community.

☞ Gentlemen wishing the *News* left at their stores and dwellings will be served at an early hour each morning, by leaving their names at the office, or with either of our carriers. Terms, 75 cts. weekly.

### San Francisco Fifty Years Ago.

It is now three hundred and eleven years since Cortes, in the autumn of 1539, circumnavigated the Peninsula of Lower California from the mouth of the Colorado to the parallel of 28 or 29 degrees on its west coast. After him a long time, Sir Francis Drake, and later, Vancouver, made discoveries on this coast as far north as the Island which bears his name; and in 1806, John Adam, Chevalier de Krusenstern, under the auspices of his Emperor, Alexander I. of Russia, visited and explored the same while on a voyage of discovery throughout the waters of the vast Pacific. His was the first sail of the great Russian nation that had ever passed into southern latitudes, and with him appears to have begun and ended the period of Russian discoveries in these seas. Since his day, a nation then in its childhood, has arisen, and attained its early manhood, and is already holding sway in the waters of every part of the mighty ocean into which these early voyagers directed their venturesome barks.

A friend has recently handed us copy of the English translation of the voyage of Admiral Krunsenstern, from which we are most happy to make a few extracts detailing his visit to this place. The entire narrative of the six years comprises, in the Russian edition, twelve quarto volumes. It is interesting to observe the difference between the observations of the Russian navigator, and those of our own excellent Wilkes, who visited this place thirty years later. And yet, to neither of them appears to have dawned the first gleam of the glorious day which we behold.

Krunsenstern was a most admirable navigator; and, like Humboldt, he kept the fire of his youth alive in his heart to extreme old age. In 1838, when hearing of the Exploring Expedition about to be sent forth by our government, he made out elaborate memoranda for the use of Commodore Wilkes, and which should aid in determining many important problems with which the active mind of the old navigator was laboring.

After a visit to Sitka and Norfolk Sound, the ships of the Admiral sailed along the coast, passing Capes Lookout, Disappointment, Adams and Mendocino, until they reached the Farallones. The entrance was effected through the Golden Gate by aid of the charts of Vancouver, and at eight o'clock in the evening of the 27th of March, 1806, they cast anchor within range of the guns of the Presidio. We give the following extracts, which will be read with interest as a portion of our early annals:

"We had scarcely reached our destination on the morning of the 28th of March, after a voyage of thirty-two days, when we saw fifteen horsemen come out from the Fort of San Francisco, and advance in full gallop to the shore near where our vessel was lying. By calling, and by signs they made us understand that they expected a boat from us to come on shore, and shewed great impatience while we were hoisting one out. Lieut. Davidoff and myself* went in it as plenipotentiaries from the ship.

We were received by a Franciscan monk and several military officers, when a well-looking young man, who was no otherwise distinguished from the rest but by a very singular dress, was presented to us as the commandant of the place. He had over his uniform a sort of a mantle of striped woolen cloth, which looked very much like the coverlid of a bed, his head coming through an opening in the middle, so that it hung down over the breast, back, and shoulders. He, as well as the rest of the military officers, wore boots embroidered after a particular fashion, and extravagantly large spurs; most of them had also large cloaks. As not one of our party understood Spanish, the conversation was carried on in Latin, between me and the Franciscan friar, this being the only medium by which we could make ourselves intelligible to each other."

The appearance of the settlement at the Presidio, and the hospitable reception of the voyagers, is thus given:

"The whole settlement of St. Francisco has the appearance of a German 'Metairie.' The low wooden houses consist of one quadrangular room. The habitation of the commandant is small and mean. A sort of parlor, with only white-washed walls, very scantily furnished, and about half the floor covered with straw-matting, served as the apartment for receiving company. After being heartily welcomed, we were presented with refreshments, and invited to partake of as good a dinner as their kitchen and cellar would furnish. It was not very long before it was served, and to our great surprise, considering the humble nature of the rest of the furniture, in as handsome a service of plate as could be seen. This costly American metal is indeed to be found in the most remote Spanish possessions. Friendship and harmony reigned in the whole behavior of these worthy, kind-hearted people; indeed, in such a spot, they have scarcely any pleasures or amusements but what proceed from family union and domestic cordiality.

"The simple artless attachment which every part of this amiable family seemed to feel for the other interested us so much, that we soon wished for a further acquaintance with them, and were very desirous of learning the name of each individual. Madame Arguello had had fifteen children, of whom thirteen were at this time living. Some of the sons were absent upon the military service, others were at home. Of the grown-up unmarried, Donna Concepcion interested us more particularly. She was lively and animated, had sparkling love-inspiring eyes, beautiful teeth, pleasing and expressive features, a fine form, and a thousand other charms, yet her manners were perfectly simple and artless. Beauties of this kind are to be found, though not frequently, in Italy, Spain, and Portugal."

After a courier had been despatched to Monterey, to inform the Governor of their arrival, the narrative goes on to state:

"Besides Father Joseph Uria, the Franciscan, who had received us at our landing, we were also introduced to Father Martin, and received from both an invitation to visit the Mission of St. Francisco on the next day. This is an ecclesiastical establishment, lying at the distance of a short German mile, eastward of the Presidency. In the evening, we returned to the ship, much delighted with the day we had passed, when we received the pleasing intelligence that the commandant had sent so large a supply of refreshments, that there was sufficient to feed our poor diseased Pomuschleniks for several days. Among other things were four fat oxen, two sheep, onions, garlic, salad, cabbages, and several other sorts of vegetables and pulse.

"On the twenty-ninth, at eight in the morning, according to agreement, the horses were ready for us upon the shore, and Father Joseph Uria came himself to be our conductor. Messrs. Von Resanoff, Schwostoff, Davidoff, and myself, were of this party of pleasure. As we were to pass the Presidency in our way, we just called in to wish the worthy family of Arguello a good morning, and were regaled with chocolate, after which we proceeded towards the Mission. The road is bad either for horses or for walking, consisting almost every where of a loose sand. The surrounding country is in general naked, and the hills, covered in some parts with low shrubs, afford but little variety. The birds were almost the only thing to attract attention; I saw several sorts unknown to me, besides eagles, cranes, curlews, ducks, there were also a few rabbits and hares.

"In about three quarters of an hour we arrived at the Mission. Father Martin, to whom we had been introduced the day before at the Presidency, received us at the door with a third ecclesiastic, called Father Raymond, to whom we were presented; both gave us a very kind and friendly welcome. We were carried immediately to the church, where a short prayer was put up for us; after which we were shewn all that was thought deserving of attention in the chapel and sacristy.

"When we quitted the church, we were carried to the dwelling-house of the ecclesiastics, which consists of several very spacious apartments. Here we were treated with a variety of refreshments, and this ceremony concluded, were shewn the rest of the buildings, with every thing belonging to the institution, worty of our notice."

The following gives a good idea of the condition of the inhabitants and the subjection in which they were held:

"When it is observed that two or three monks, and four or five soldiers, keep in order a community of a thousand or fifteen hundred rough uncivilized men, making them lead a wholly different course of life from that to which they had been accustomed, without any spirit of mutiny or insurrection appearing among them, it must be supposed that the cause is to be found principally in the mildness and forbearance with which they are treated, in the paternal care and kindness extended towards them. I must, however, also attribute it in a great degree to the extreme simplicity of these poor creatures, who in stature no less than in mind, are certainly of a very inferior race of human beings."

We will endeavor soon to give more of these valuable descriptions of things as they existed in this vicinity almost fifty years ago.

* Dr. Langsdorff, the author of the volume.

RARE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—We have received from Col. WINCHESTER, from the Umpqua, a most beautiful skin of the Sea Otter, an animal producing the finest and costliest of fur. The skin is nearly six feet in length from tip of nose to tail, and two feet ten inches in girth---and must have been taken from a noble specimen of this amphibious family.

We have also an Indian Bow with a quiver of arrows, from the same source---for all which rare articles we tender our best respects, and a merry Christmas.

P. S.---Last evening we were presented by a gentleman, with a splendid GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH, M. I. Tobias, anchor escapement, independent second, and 23 jewels. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and we shall retain it as a valuable memento of affection. If such is the way people do things on Christmas days, in California, we wouldn't object to the return of that holiday more than once a year. ☞ If we only had a suitable chain for this elegant time-piece, with accompaniments, the establishment would be perfect! Where is "Santa Claus"?

SHOWING SPUNK!—Col. COLLIER, at the New England Dinner, in his reply to the call upon him to respond to the toast to the President, exhibited a becoming indignation at the painful act of official decapitation. He should remember, however, that it was the Senate, and not the President, who applied the guillotine. And the fact that his nomination was rejected, is likely to result in sending him to Washington as a member of the body that "took his head off." The Col. is really making a deal of capital for the Senatorship, and enters the contest with a good show of success. We congratulate him upon his flattering prospects for the attainment of a position where he can rebuke his executioners at pleasure. The only drawback that we think of, is the probability of a democratic majority on joint ballot of the Legislature.

MONEY BOX FOUND.---A couple of laborers, yesterday morning, found a tin box in Stockton street, opposite Rev. Mr. Williams' church, which had been broken open and seemingly robbed of its contents. It appeared to be a money box, well made, with a brass handle, and contained an inside box, of heavier metal, with apartments for gold, &c. It may be seen at the Second District Police station, City Hall.

DISGRACEFUL ROW.—A disgraceful scene of rowdyism occurred on Long Wharf early last evening, in which knives, pistols, slungshot, and other weapons were freely used. The origin of the row was the attempt on the part of some gamblers to break up the game known as "French Monte." Several persons were severely wounded. Three of the rioters were arrested.

### The Journey of Capt. French's Party across the Country.

Some four or five weeks since we received, from W. A. BAILEY, Esq., mail agent, the following interesting facts, communicated to him by Mr. W. H. HAM, one of Capt. French's party, who made the journey through Mexico to California. In the confusion of moving our office, the manuscript got mislaid; but as it contains many facts not yet made public, we deem it of sufficient interest to give it a place in our columns now.

The party, consisting of over two hundred men, left New York on the 13th of May, and arrived at New Orleans on the 26th, proceeding thence to Galveston. On the 2d of June they embarked at the latter place, in steamers, to Port Lavaca, by the way of Indian Point. On the 16th of June, they left the Point, chartering twenty-three stages, each drawn by six mules, for Victoria, a distance of thirty miles, which occupied two weeks, their more rapid progress being prevented by the almost impassable state of the roads.

From Victoria, the party directed their course to Golial, on the San Antonio river, sixty miles distant, and reached that point after a journey of two weeks. On the 9th of July, they made San Antonio, utterly destitute of provisions, but were supplied by a Government train. After ten days travel, the party, now numbering 230, (which was occasionally increased by stragglers,) reached Lincolan Fort, passing through Castroville, a town occupied entirely by Germans, exhibiting a very prosperous appearance, and where they found an abundance of excellent water. The next settlement was Leon Station, (Fort Ing,) occupied principally by a company of U. S. troops. The station is situated on a beautiful stream of water, and is a desirable locality. About twenty of the party left at this point, for Mazatlan, by the way of Eagle Pass.

The company remained at the Fort but one day, continuing their journey to the Rio Grande, passing through no town nor station until about five hundred miles from El Paso. On the way they overtook a Government train, and were again supplied with such provisions as they most needed, without which they must have suffered very much, their stock being almost exhausted. On the 15th of September, they reached El Paso del Norte, where the party remained two weeks, passing through several old Spanish towns. The Indians occasionally committed depredations upon them, stealing at one time thirty mules.

At El Paso, information was received of the forgeries alleged to have been committed on Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, by Capt. French, and anticipating a seizure of his effects, he ordered the train to be delivered to a Mr. Couns, from whom he had purchased wagons and provisions, and given in payment a draft on Messrs. H. & A. A committee of three were appointed to take charge of his effects, and sell them, dividing the proceeds amongst the party. The receipts from the sale were about $5000, with which many supplied themselves with riding mules.

Leaving Capt. French behind, as was supposed, the company started for Costela, but at the river Maria, on the 6th Sept., he made his appearance, and attacking the party, recovered a portion of his goods, such as guns, money, blankets and mules. He was assisted in the attack by a party of some twenty-five Texans, and a severe fight took place. Two of the defending party were killed. Capt. French was severely wounded, one ball striking him on the elbow joint, shattering the bone to the shoulder. His party was dispersed, and the original party continued their march without interruption to Jamas, thence to San Lascaudido, the ruins of an old Spanish town, distant 108 miles.

Between these two places, the party struck Col. Cook's wagon trail, on which they continued to the town of Tabac, 104 miles, passing through Santa Cruz: thence to Rancho Lenetta, some 28 miles, where they remained over Sunday. The next day they started on an Indian trail to Santa Rosa, about 68 miles, finding an abundant supply of water on the route. The next places reached were the Pimos villages, on the banks of the Gila, a distance of 70 miles, and no water nor grass to be procured.

Following the Gila somewhat over 200 miles, they reached the Colorado, and crossed it at a Ferry owned by five Americans, at a cost of three dollars each. Their course was then south for some 15 miles, and thence southwest for about 80, to Lagoon, and then due west to Basatio, 135 miles from the Ferry. From Basatio they struck a course for San Diego, laying about southwest, and reached there on Saturday, Nov. 16th, just five months from Port Lavaca.

The health of the whole party was remarkably good throughout the entire journey, losing but two men from sickness. A third, named CHAMBERLAIN, from Connecticut, was accidentally shot on the banks of the Pagus, about midway between San Antonio and El Paso. Two other companies were passed on the banks of the Colorado; one was from Wisconsin, and the second from Illinois. They had been eighteen months on the route.

On New River, the company overtook Capt. Davidson's party, who were proceeding to establish a trading post at the Ferry on the Colorado. They also came across a company of volunteers sent by the Governor of California to protect parties on their way from the depredations of the Indians, with whom the volunteers had a severe fight, succeeding in driving them off their grounds, and securing large quantities of melons, corn, beans, &c.

From San Diego, most of the company have made their way hither in sailing vessels. Of their journey to the Pacific, as given above, by Mr. Ham, the details were furnished entirely from memory, his papers and memoranda having been stolen by the Indians.

### Our San Jose Correspondence.

MANSION HOUSE, San Jose, Dec. 24, 1850.

Editors of the Pacific News:

I arrived at this place last evening, per Berford & Co.'s incomparable line of stages from San Francisco. The aspect of the country from the Mission on, has improved wonderfully since August last, when I returned from my stay in this valley. A soft velvety green covers all the hill-sides, and the lanceolate shoots of the bulbous rooted plants, near the wayside, show that the springing up of the flowers is at hand.

It is much to be regretted, that in a journey like that to this beautiful town from the great emporium, of nearly sixty miles in extent, there are so few names of localities. There are, to be sure, the Mission, San Mateo, San Francisquito Creek, Whismons—which we do not now pass, keeping far to the right, among the "timber," to avoid the softest portions of the road—and Santa Clara and the Alameda. But beside these, there are others, which, if I may venture so far, are worthy of a name. About four miles this side of the Mission Dolores, near Jarves' Ranch, is Fairview—whence I saw, on looking oceanward, yesterday morning, eleven proud sail in sight at once, appearing on the broad expanse of the Pacific like butterflies on the blossoms of the prarie; and the prospect of the bay is scarcely less imposing. At the left, rises the lofty peak of Gray Head; while far in the distance, across the water, rises the promontory Mount Saint John; and at your feet, on the borders of the coast, lies one of a beautiful series of lagoons, such as extend from San Francisco to Cape San Lucus, which I will call Fresh Lake. Further on, across the water-shed, towards the northern entrance of the valley, and extending for some distance along your way, runs Avenue Creek, with numberless affluents; and which finally soon loses itself in the sedgey marsh of the bay, near the point where you cross it.

Lengthened furrows and chasms running down the mountain slopes, likes wrinkles on the brow of age, show, at this season of the year, that they all fulfil some useful design in the economy of nature. From them all, waters are flowing into the valleys beneath, or into the immense chasms within them, whence they re-issue in natural syphons, in the long droughts of summer and autumn. The wild oats are already thriving anew along the plains blackened by the fires which raged in June, July and August last; and the burnt patches show even a livlier green than is common to other portions of the valleys and hills.

It is surprising to observe the numberless new buildings erected within the last four or five months. The fine hotel at which we breakfast before reaching Fairview, is but the beginning of a long series of comfortable dwellings scattered along the road. It may not be known to most of the readers of the News that the ands along the entire route from San Francisco to this place are claimed under some old grant, leaving none except along the line of the mountains and the valleys among them, for the occupation of settlers. No doubt this has retarded to a great extent the settlement of farmers along the route, and will continue to do so, unless some means be taken to place them in market at reasonable rates.

Among the company in the stage, I found Capt. McKinley, of this place, formerly associated with Capt. Walker, Ben. McCulloch and Col. Jack Hays, in Texas. By anecdotes of his life in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and in the former country, he enlivened much of our journey. The Captain was in company with Gen. Cass when he treated for the soil where is now the town of Logansport; and in 1822, when he purchased of wild Indians the site where now stands the grand city of Chicago. He related many of the adventures he had had in the "Sierra Azur,"* between San Francisco and Santa Cruz, every part of which he had visited. Among the heavy timbers and profound canons, are embosomed vales of surprising beauty and fertility, as well as several lakes of surpassing purity. One of these lies directly to the west of this place, and at an elevation of some thousands of feet above the plain, affording an unfailing supply of water to the stream which issues from it, and flows in a clear, cool current, like numberless other mountain torrents, to lose itself in the rich bosom of the valley. These dry arroyas, like those of California Raja, have mostly been baptized with Christian names, some of which are much longer than that of the Mississippi.

Every one here is now most busily engaged in preparations for the approaching meeting of the Legislature. Berford & Co. always go full each way, and do every sort of business entrusted to them with strict promptness and fidelity. The fine steamer "New Star" is also making very successful trips up the bay, and landing her passengers here in about eight hours. From what I know of her attentive officers, and the excellent arrangements for the comfort of passengers and safety of goods on board of her, I am confident that she is destined to do a large amount of business the present season. All my goods shipped by her have reached this place in perfect order, and without delay. The Mansion House and the City Hotel, as usual, are full of guests. Yours,

C. M. B.

*Blue Mountains—the name given by the natives to that portion of the Coast Range, which lies west of the Bay of San Francisco, and which unites with the "Contra Costa" range below San Juan.

MASONIC.—The first annual election for officers of "San Francisco Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1," took place in the Masonic Hall, in Kearny street, on Tuesday evening, 24th inst., at which the following brethren were elected to the various offices of the Chapter, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. BARTOL | H. P. |
| GEORGE A. HUDSON | K. |
| JOSHUA P. HAVEN | S. |
| O. J. PRESTON | C. of H. |
| JOHN E. ADDISON | P. S. |
| J. J. PAPY | R. A. C. |
| JOHN H. GIHON | Secretary. |
| AMOS S. ROGERS | Treasurer. |
| MICHAEL CASPARI, SILAS C. FIELD, THOMAS MEHEGAN | M. of V. |
| JACOB M. STERLING | Sentinel. |

This is the first Chapter, and the only one, on the American Pacific Coast, and though but recently opened, is in a most flourishing condition, as is also the Institution of Masonry generally. There is no doubt but that an Encampment will be formed ere long, for which a strong desire exists.

The installation of the above officers will take place on St. John's Day, (the Evangelist,) Friday, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We have no doubt there will be a large attendance of Royal Arch Masons on the occasion.

"BRICKS."—There was an immense deal of this commodity taken in for ballast yesterday, and if there is not an advance in the market, it will be because the supply is abundant. About half the *hombres* one encountered in the street, had their hats filled, and not a few had a *staggering* load on!

### Our Umpqua Correspondence.

We commence, to-day, the publication of the favors of our correspondents at Umpqua City, and the Upper Valley of that fine stream. The entire region of Northern California and Southern Oregon, till within the past six months, was a *tera incognito;* none knew of the noble and navigable streams since discovered and explored almost to their sources, or of the lovely and fertile valleys watered by them. We see in this extension of topographical knowledge, by which new avenues of enterprise and wealth are opened to our citizens, an indication of what is to be the future of the wonderful Empire arising and spreading along the shores of the vast Pacific.

We have some valuable letters from Mr. SCHOLFIELD, giving the results of his own explorations; and we are promised by Col. H. WINCHESTER a series of articles more fully treating upon the aspect and resources of the opened in a remarkable degree through his indomitable perseverence. The very crowded state of our columns precludes us from giving but a single letter this morning.

UMPQUA CITY, Oregon, Nov. 19, 1850.

Editors of the Pacific News:

Having had my attention called to the report of the KLAMATH EXPLORING EXPEDITION, in your paper, some time since, I was induced to visit a region of country of a character so promising. It gives me pleasure to say, in respect to that report, that it represented in modest terms the advantages and high prospects of the Umpqua river and valley. I have since the evidence of observation to confirm the truth of its fullest statements. A safer harbor cannot be found, than this port offers, and with the aid of the charts, which are now in the hands of Winchester, Paine & Co., at San Francisco, the entrance is passed in security and with facility.

The site of this place is level, and with an abundance of good timber in its immediate vicinity, there is no lack of building material. The river is, on either side, for forty miles, more heavily wooded with the finest timber, for lumber and other uses, that any country can boast. Above Scottsburg, which is situated at the head of navigation, the country begins to open into small and rich prairies, until we reach the valley of the Umpqua, where the broad, green plains fill the eye with their rolling meadows and shady groves, and present a virgin soil, such as must please the most fastidious agriculturist. I do not exaggerate, when I state that in two years, there will not be a good claim in this whole valley unoccupied.

The settlers on the Columbia river, and in the Willammette valley, have, in numerous instances, sold their previous locations, and emigrated to this region—induced to do so by the fact that the soil is better, and the climate milder. Emigrants returning from California, overland, are locating here every day. The emigration by sea from your port has been considerable. The Reindeer, from San Francisco, and bound to Portland, stopped here a few days since, and left with us one-half of her passengers.

This river is the nearest and only outlet to the rich valley in which it takes its source. The agricultural produce and lumber of this valley will find a ready market in California, which must give an impulse of a permanent character to this port. I have not yet visited the gold regions of this valley, but several parties are now forming for the purpose of mining, and with the highest hopes of success. Labor is in demand at California prices. Game of every kind found in abundance—geese, ducks, salmon, and shell-fish are furnished us in great numbers, by the Indians, for a small compensation. Bears, both black and grizzly, deers and elk, fill the hills and forests, and reward the exertions of whoever will take the pains to hunt them.

There is at present a scarcity of provisions on the river. Pork, flour, sugar, beef, and other staple articles, command an advance of one hundred per cent. upon San Francisco prices. Clothing, boots and shoes, axes, and tools generally, are in demand. A shipment of such articles would be a remunerating investment. Several houses are already established here, and are doing a good business.

I have endeavored to give you a brief description of this region, without exaggeration, and have withheld praise rather than added any color to truth. Should you wish to learn further particulars, I would refer you to Col. H. Winchester, who has a perfect knowledge of the country, and to whose intelligence and enterprise, all are indebted for the location and improvement of this important river.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL S. MANN.

FINE CLOTHES.—If fine clothes make fine men, then must San Francisco be indebted to our friends, Messrs. CRONIN & MARKLEY, of 278 Montgomery street, for a host. Since their last receipts by steamer, they are at the head in their assortment of fine clothing, and the excuse for not dressing as well here as they do at the East, will no longer hold good in this country; nor is their business confined exclusively to fine clothing, as they are at home in every article of wearing apparel, from boots up. Speaking of boots, we would advise all in want of a superior article in *that* way, to give them a call, and that, too, at an early day, if they would secure a pair of those by the "Sarah Sands" from that celebrated maker, "Rogers," of Broadway, New York. Our word for it, they will find them "boots as is boots," and besides they will receive such attention from the gentlemen connected with the establishment as will be sure to induce a second call.

RECAPTURE AND ESCAPE.—Some six or seven weeks since, it will be remembered that a notorious horse-thief, named Antonio Valensuela, who was confined in the calaboose here, broke jail; freed himself from his irons and escaped. About ten days since he was arrested at Monterey, and Deputy Sheriffs W. S. Wilson, and McGill of that place, started with him in custody for this city. On Thursday last, when nearing Mr. Murphy's rancho, the horses of the parties being jaded, Deputy Sheriff McGill started in advance to procure fresh horses at the rancho, and left the prisoner, who was not handcuffed, alone with Mr. Wilson. After riding leisurely along a few moments, conversing pleasantly with the officer, Valensuela presented Mr. Wilson with a cigarito; and while he was in the act of lighting it, he was struck on the forehead by the prisoner with a slung shot, and knocked off his horse—Valensuela jumping upon his body at the same time, and repeating the blow with the slung shot, and stunning him. While the Deputy Sheriff lay partially senseless, the prisoner stole the revolver from the officer's breast, mounted Mr. Wilson's horse, and escaped. He has not been heard from since. If he is caught again, he should be taught a lesson that will forever cure him of his pugnacious propensities, and deprive him of the power to plunder again.—[San Jose Journal.

SPUNKY.---The firemen of San Jose are men of spirit. During a recent debate in the Common Council of that city, one of the members took occasion to speak in derogatory terms of Eureka Fire Co. 1, when the "boys" held a meeting and resolved to "return to their stations as good citizens," and dissolve the company! This was calling the city fathers to an account in the most effectual way, "for words spoken in debate."

### Later from Australia.

By an arrival on Tuesday from Geelong, we are in possession of dates to the 14th of Sept.

The *Intelligencer* congratulates its readers upon the fact that a University for New South Wales has been chartered, to be located in Sydney, and that £35,000 has been voted for the building and fitting up.

The Adelaide *Register*, in discussing the present position of the Australian Colonies, remarks that if the people neglect to improve the opportunity afforded by the then approaching elections, to make choice of men distinctly pledged to the Anti-Transportation measures, that "a fatal error will have been committed, which possibly might have to be retrieved by *revolutionary violence*; an alternative to be deprecated *except in the most desperate cases.*"

In further pursuing the question, and discussing the subject of the independence of the Colonies, the *Intelligencer* says:

"Viewed in a commercial light, the advantages which would redound to the British people from the national independence of the Colonies, as contrasted with what they at present derive, is incalculable. We have only to point to the United States of America to find a full corroboration of that assertion. In advocating therefore, the national independence of these Colonies, so soon as the colonial mind is prepared for such a step, we are not recommending anything opposed to the interests of the British people, but to the interests of that parasitical class which prays upon the people, and prostitutes its name for its own selfish order."

The Agent for Lloyd's at Hobart Town, publishes the law of California, against the importation of convicts, for the purpose of cautioning ship captains against such practices.

The Colonial *Times* gives the following particulars of the attempted escape of Smith O'Brien:

"Ellis, of the Victoria, had accepted the government tender to convey a state prisoner, &c., to Port Arthur. That the Victoria was merely proceeding on her route to California, and as previously arranged, had touched at Marie Island to convey Smith O'Brien to his destination. And that, agreeable to such an arrangement, when the Victoria had landed her boat to take Smith O'Brien on board, he and all the crew were immediately seized by the constabulary. Such is the report, which, if true, would of course absolve all parties concerned from any criminal intention, but that the vessel and crew, as well as Smith O'Brien, have all been seized on that suspicion is a fact of which there can no longer be a doubt, as we have it from the very best authority."

FLOUR.—This article has taken a sudden rise in the market and we are told both by the buyers and holders that there is every probability of its reaching a higher rate than has been known for the last two years. Wheat has risen in an equal ratio, and from the fact of the greater part of the grain in the district being in few hands, it is probable that it will maintain a steady rise. Intelligencer, Sept. 4th.

☞ The *Courier* thinks the publishers of the *San Jose Daily Argus* "reckon without their host," in claiming for it, that it will contain the most complete reports of legislative proceedings—and adds:

"*We* reckon the General has forgotten that DEVOE is at San Jose."

Now we volunteer to enlighten the benighted mind of our cotemporary "down below," by informing him that "the General" don't care "a toss-up" how many engage in the newspaper business, in the same locality; and when we are disposed to establish a Journal at San Jose, the fact that Devoe or any body else "is thar," will have about as much influence on our purpose as it would were there HERE a dozen or twenty *California Couriers*, and other newspapers, to contend with. When we are unable to maintain our position in any "place," or in any "crowd," we shall be ready to take the wall. As to WHO "reckons without his host," *nous verrons.*

THE MONTEREY GAZETTE.—We publish, in another column, the prospectus of a weekly paper under this title, at the city of Montery, the first number of which will probably be issued in the course of a couple of weeks. As a medium for advertising and news for that section of the State, the *Gazette* will no doubt offer inducements unsurpassed. It will be independent in politics, and will be conducted with spirit, and a proper regard for the interests of that portion of the State. The editor and proprietor is Mr. B. E. HOLLAND, a gentleman of energy and ability, and who brings to his aid a ripe experience in the newspaper business.

THE CHOLERA continues as bad as ever at San Francisco. There are between twenty and thirty new cases daily—almost half of which prove fatal—[Sonora Herald.

☞ The above will be news in San Francisco. Not a single death by cholera has been reported for several days.

☞ Yesterday, being Christmas day, was observed by the youngsters as a kind of a miniature Fourth of July,—guns, pistols, and fire crackers, being freely fired on the Plaza, and different parts of the city, throughout the entire day and evening.

☞ The *Picayune* publishes a list of the Democratic candidates for U. S. Senator. Will it now *find room* for a list of the Whig candidates?

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The members of San Jose Lodge of Masons, are to partake of a festival Dinner, to-morrow, in that city.

### Commercial.

Wednesday, Dec, 25.

This being Christmas, our merchants, in accordance with a time honored custom throughout the States, suspended business for the day. We are consequently without the usual indications denoting a market, and therefore have no changes to quote either in stocks or merchandise.

Our advertising columns, show a disposition on the part of our Auctioneers, to give to the trade, and those disposed to purchase for mere speculative purposes, every possible opportunity, to avail themselves of the present depressed state of the market, to select from large and well assorted stocks; and we will confess to one of the greatest mistakes we have ever committed, if some of the goods now selling at such very low prices, do not turn up in the course of 30 or 60 days, in the hands of one or two buyers, who have had forethought enough to purchase, and hold for an advanced market.

We wait with much anxiety, the arrival of the steamer now over due, as we think the commercial intelligence she may bring, likely to have a material effect on our market.

### MARRIED.

On the 24th, at the Mission Dolores, by R. Ridley, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL SNOW, of New York, to Miss MARY GREEN, of New Orleans, who was a Star at home, and is nothing less at the Mission. New Orleans *Picayune* please copy.

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## AUCTION SALES.

J. CALDWELL, Auctioneer.
CALDWELL & ESTERLY,
(Sales Rooms, Montgomery st., bet. Clay and Washington.)

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at sales room—
50 doz Windsor Soap, 5 boxes assorted;
2000 pair white star changes, 200 pair ships do;
4000 mullets, 1000 do do, 1000 do extension;
15,000 fine gunwale, 10 x 14 in, 1000 lbs clinch nail;
1000 lbs 4 to 10 in spikes;
100 boxes Sardines, Portland pattern;
200 bags Gum Shellac, 200 cases Indigo;
50 bales Cotton Batting;
50 bales Cut Jeans, 12 doz cotton umbrellas;
50 pkgs Cotton Drills, assorted colors;
50 pkgs Cotton Osnaburgs, 50 do do, white;
500 baskets Champagne, bottom quart;
1000 lbs Cut Nails;
Invoice of Linens, &c., &c., &c.;
At 12 o'clock, in front of the store—
Lot of Furniture, consisting in part of one set rose-wood parlor furniture, one set hair-cloth do, one do mahogany do, one do walnut do, one do oak do, one do painted do, one do cane do, one do common do, one do cane rocking chair, one do common do, one do cane rocking chair, one do common do, one do cane rocking chair

**AN ACT to Establish Pilots, and Pilot regulations for the Port of San Francisco.**

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

§1. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint two resident Wardens, and two experienced and resident Ship Masters, who, together with the Harbor Master of the Port, shall constitute a Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of San Francisco.

§2. The persons thus appointed shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and shall hold their office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

§3. The Commissioners shall keep an office in San Francisco, and shall meet therein on the first Monday of each month. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

§4. They shall appoint a Secretary, who shall keep his office in the same room. He shall give bond, with security, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk, and be for the use of whomever it may concern.

§5. The Commissioners shall make By-Laws and Rules for their government, not inconsistent with the provisions of the laws of this State or the United States.

§6. The Commissioners shall have power to appoint pilots for the keeping of notes, papers, books, or other things belonging to their office.

§7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and transcribe the same in a book for that purpose. To receive all moneys, and pay out the same when ordered by the Board. He shall also, and shall produce the accounts of all Pilots, with the date of their licenses. These accounts shall be open to any body for inspection.

§8. He shall keep a monthly record of the arrival and departure of the pilot boats, and the misdemeanors of any pilots, and to perform such other duties as the Board may require.

§9. The Secretary shall receive for his compensation, at the end of the Commissioners' term of office, the sum of one hundred dollars, and no more.

§10. Neither the Commissioners nor the Secretary shall have any interest, directly or otherwise, in any pilot boat or the earnings thereof.

§11. The Commissioners shall have power to appoint, in the manner prescribed in this Act, such number of pilots for each grade as they may deem necessary.

§12. Persons applying for licenses to act as pilots for the port of San Francisco, shall be examined touching their skill under the rule of examination established by the Commissioners, touching their qualifications, correct habits, knowledge of the several channels, bars, shoals, rocks, headlands, soundings, bearings and distances of the different courses, and the marks by which they are to be sought into the Harbor; and they, and if deemed to be qualified, shall receive a license, which shall be signed and given on the day of his examination.

§13. Every licensed pilot, previous to entering on his duties, shall give bonds to the amount of two thousand dollars, payable to the State of California, for the faithful discharge of his duty, which bonds shall be approved and approved of by the Commissioners, and shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk.

§14. The Commissioners shall have full power to suspend or revoke the pilot bonds, and the licenses and ordinances of any pilots, and to perform such other duties as the Board may require.

§15. The Secretary shall receive for his compensation, at the end of the Commissioners' term of office, the sum of one hundred dollars, and no more.

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§19. Every licensed pilot, previous to entering on his duties, shall give bonds to the amount of two thousand dollars, payable to the State of California, for the faithful discharge of his duty, which bonds shall be approved and approved of by the Commissioners, and shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk.

§20. The Commissioners shall have full power to suspend or revoke the pilot bonds, and the licenses and ordinances of any pilots, and to perform such other duties as the Board may require.

§21. No pilot shall be employed to take or assist vessels bound in from the sea, or coasting vessels, or vessels bound to sea, or to navigate any vessel in the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, or in the Harbor, in any manner, in such position as the master of the vessel, or Harbor Master of the port may direct.

§22. It shall be the duty of every pilot in charge of a vessel entering in the Harbor, to keep such vessel so steered, in such position as the master of the vessel, or Harbor Master of the port may direct.

§23. When complaint is lodged with the Commissioners against a pilot, for misconduct or neglect of duty, it shall be reduced to writing and sworn to. Notice thereof must be then given to the pilot, and he shall be required to, at some certain fifteen days to answer the complaint. If the answer be not satisfactory, he may be suspended from his or her licensed duties, or deprived of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioners. A record of such proceedings in the pilot within fifteen days from the decision of the Commissioners, to the County Court of the County of San Francisco.

§24. Each and every pilot boat shall keep on board a journal, ruling in detail all incidents of weather, and all occurrences of importance to navigation, which journal shall be the property of the Commissioners, and be produced when demanded by them.

§25. No pilot, except those licensed for the Coasting Service, shall pilot vessels in or out of the Harbor or bar of San Francisco, for less, under penalty of forfeiture of his license for such and every offence. This penalty is not to be carried above the amount of a vessel's draft of water, or in case of distress.

§26. The number of pilots for vessels outward bound shall be made by the Board of Commissioners. The Secretary shall give them a list of the names of the pilots in the order in the pilot who brought the vessel in; and a pilot who refuses to take charge of a vessel, when his turn of three hundred dollars, or such other sum as the Board may direct.

§27. The Commissioners shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the pilots, and establish such regulations for pilot boats, and for the number of pilots and apprentices for pilot, and furnish each of them with a copy of such rules and regulations, and ordinances together with a copy of this Act.

§28. The following fees shall be charged by the pilots of the Port of San Francisco:

1st. For bringing in a vessel from or within a line of Noe Point, Farallone and Point de los Reyes, into the harbor, the sum of ten dollars per foot, draught.

2d. For bringing in a vessel beyond the above mentioned line, for each foot, ten dollars.

3d. For piloting a vessel out of the harbor, eight dollars per foot.

4th. Every vessel not entering the harbor of San Francisco shall pay one-fourth more than the above rates.

5th. Every vessel shall pay one-half the above rates for her draught, either inward or outward bound.

§29. Pilotage from places beyond the aforesaid limits shall be made a matter of the Commissioners. The secretary shall give them a list of the names of the pilots in the order in the pilot who brought the vessel in; and a pilot who refuses to take charge of a vessel, when his turn of three hundred dollars, or such other sum as the Board may direct.

§30. The Commissioners shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the pilots, and establish such regulations for pilot boats, and for the number of pilots and apprentices for pilot, and furnish each of them with a copy of such rules and regulations, and ordinances together with a copy of this Act.

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4th. Every vessel not entering the harbor of San Francisco shall pay one-fourth more than the above rates.

5th. Every vessel shall pay one-half the above rates for her draught, either inward or outward bound.

§32. Pilotage from places beyond the aforesaid limits shall be made a matter of private agreement between the master and the pilot.

§33. Any vessel with a pilot on board, being detained more than twenty-four hours by contrary winds, bad weather or other cause, shall pay to the pilot for each day so such pilot the same rate of regular pilotage per day, exclusive of time occupied in coming in and going out, as the vessel has moved or outward bound.

§34. Any pilot who shall be a surface in any vessel shall be entitled to half charge, though his services may not be required. And any pilot who shall be guilty of the wanting of his duty in the harbor, shall forfeit his license one hundred and seventy-five from fourteen, shall not be liable to the provisions of this section.

§35. Pilots bringing off or coming to any vessel shall not when one is in attendance or signals for a pilot, be allowed to receive the sum of eight dollars per day while detained on board, and the same shall be collected from the consignee or consignees, or owner of them.

§36. The master, owner, or consignee of any vessel to whom any pilot may have rendered upon request of either of them, any extra service, shall pay such pilot in addition to the regular pilotage, such pay as such pilot is entitled to, and determine to be just and reasonable; and such extra service and special agreement shall have been made between such master, owner or consignee of such vessel and such pilot.

§37. A pilot boarding any vessel having a signal for a pilot, shall be entitled to the regular pilotage.

§38. If a vessel bound to San Francisco be lost within the limits of the Port, from the misconduct of a pilot having had a vessel for a pilot, and been in spite of either of the masters, owners or consignees of such vessel, shall procure a pilot, the Commissioners shall cause an inquiry into the facts, when if it shall appear that such pilot should have forfeited their license, the Commissioners shall suspend or displace the pilot, and he shall be liable to an action for all their investigation.

§39. The Commissioners shall have power to assess all fines and penalties either on the pilots or any other person or persons for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act, and shall have power to sue for and collect the same in the name and on behalf of the people of the State of California, and for the use and benefit of the Marine Hospital, which may be assessed as aforesaid, and to collect the same in such suit as may be entitled by law to receive the same.

§40. The Commissioners shall have power to assess a charge for each and every license to a pilot, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, and any number of a standing vessel being an assessment roll, and upon application for the pilot Commissioners obtain a special license for the use of such vessel only; by paying into said Commissioners for the same, at the rate of one dollar per ton, all such vessels to be under one hundred and seventy-five tons.

§41. The Commissioners shall be entitled to receive for damage, which they shall determine, upon the joint certificate of the pilots, sufficient pilot to pay all necessary expenses for the improvement of harmony, and other stationery, light and fuel, and for the use of the pilots, any surplus of such percentage over and above the



person shall be held in trust and paid as prescribed in section thirty-nine of this Act.

§42. All claims against said Commissioners shall be considered at a stated meeting, and if correct, shall be allowed and paid.

§43. At the expiration of every six months the Secretary shall cause to be published in a newspaper published in San Francisco, a full account of all receipts and expenditures under this Act.

§44. When nothing of no standing out to sea, pilots shall go to the vessel nearest them, or if the next offering under a penalty of one hundred dollars, and for refusing to go to the vessel nearest them, a penalty of one hundred dollars shall be imposed, and in either case, being complained and proved, the pilot may be suspended or expelled at the discretion of the Commissioners.

§45. Every pilot shall keep a boat, with a proper crew and flag, and sea worthy, and of sufficient capacity to enable him to board vessels in safety, and shall keep the same cruising at sea boats as shall be necessary.

§46. Every pilot who shall be absent from or relieve upon his duty, or shall be found in any other way out of the usual cruising ground, and in pursuit of any vessel, or who